United Nations E/C.2/2008/2/Add.26

Economic and Social Council

Distr.: General
12 November 2007

Original: English

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations
2008 regular session
21-30 January 2008

Quadrennial reports for the period 2003-2006 submitted by non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council through the Secretary-General pursuant to Council resolution 1996/31*

Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

07-59580 (E) 101207

1. Association for Democratic Initiatives

(Special; 2003)

PART I. Introduction

i. The aim and purposes of the organization and its main course of action

The Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI) is a Non-Governmental Organization that aims to integrate human rights into the political, economic and social development of South East European societies. ADI aims to protect and promote international human rights standards and values, build and strengthen civil society, and support citizens, refugees, migrants, internally displaced persons, youth, media, government, the private sector and other civil society organizations through advocacy, participation and educational activities. ADI contributed to the meaningful process of peace and security in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in particular the process of decentralization and strengthening civil society nationally and regionally. ADI was actively involved in the process of monitoring the implementation of the Ohrid Framework Agreement, which aimed at ending the violent conflict in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in 2001. ADI did this by monitoring the level of transparency within the process of decentralization, municipal fiscal resources, administrative capacities, transfer of responsibilities to a local level, citizens' participation in decision-making bodies, municipal economic and infrastructure development, and decentralization in the education system. ADI also focused on *power sharing*, the protection of minorities and their proper representation (Badinter's Veto, but on the local level). ADI developed activities related to the contribution of the civil society toward the most effective procedures of decentralization in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Reports were published for the benefit of many domestic and international organizations.

ii. Any change that may have had a significant impact on the organization vision and/or function in terms of its orientation, its programme, the scope of its work, etc.

ADI undertook a strategic review in 2005 including research, environmental analysis, and consultation with stakeholders. This resulting plan takes into account the opportunities and threats that are emerging. As a result, ADI made the following changes/improvements:

Changed its mission and vision: While the aim of the Association for Democratic Initiatives (ADI) remained in the same direction in addition to the existing focus areas, ADI expanded the possible geographic area of its activities and the intervention areas beyond the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This gives the opportunity for establishing cooperation with other civil society organizations from the region of South East Europe with similar aims and objectives in order to operate regionally.

Increased capacity to respond: ADI improved its ability to monitor changes in the situation of minorities and to respond to minority rights flash points or to emerge advocacy opportunities.

Increased organizational profile and international presence: Since the early years ADI has expanded its initiatives throughout the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia by carrying out activities on national level. ADI also expanded into other countries in the region with country offices in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo (Serbia) and Albania.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

1) "Strengthening Partnerships between nongovernmental organizations, Governments and the United Nations to implement the Millennium Development Goals" NGO forum prior to the High Level Segment of the 2004 Session of the Economic and Social Council, 29 June 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York. ADI attended and submitted a statement on its achievements to promote the establishment of institutional mechanisms for gender equality at local level.

2) "Review and appraisal of the system-wide implementation of the Council's agreed conclusions 1997/2 on mainstreaming the gender perspective into all policies and programmes in the United Nations system", Substantive Session of 2004, 28 June-23 July 2004, United Nations Headquarters, New York. A representative of ADI attended the meeting.

3) International Conference: "Gender Mainstreaming and the Millennium Development Goals", 28-30 March 2005, Islamabad, Pakistan. The conference was attended by ADI representative as a keynote speaker, who submitted a paper with title "Human Rights and Gender-based Approach to Human Development".

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

- The ADI was elected Sub-regional Coordinator of the United Nations — Non-Governmental Organizations Informal Regional Network (UN-NGO-IRENE) for Eastern Europe and developed a pilot project on "Establishment of institutional mechanisms for gender equality at local level," based on the specific needs of local municipalities in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. ADI, other civil society organizations, many dedicated public figures, and Women's Lobby, the Parliament of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia adopted the "Law on the Changes of the Law for Local Elections", on 26 May 2004. This Law envisages that in the Local Elections, 30 % of the proposed city councilors should be from different gender, both in the upper and bottom part of the election lists.
- ADI is one of the implementing partner organizations of **United Nations Volunteers/ United Nations Development Program (UNV/UNDP)** "Regional Integration through Volunteers Exchanges for Reconciliation of the South-East Europe (RIVER SEE)". This project set up a volunteer exchange scheme within Civil Society/Voluntary Involving Organizations (CS/VIOs) according to Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). ADI is responsible for relations with CS/VIOs and volunteers and for implementation of voluntary management activities at the country/area level and, through the RIVER SEE Regional Board, at the regional level. The project started to be implemented in 2005. In the framework of the RIVER SEE, ADI was one of the initiators for establishing a national United Nations Volunteers (UNV) scheme in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in February 2006. In this regard, ADI and other NGOs have actively participated in the process of preparing Law on Volunteerism, which is to be adopted by the national Parliament.

- Since the very beginning ADI is involved in the process of implementation of the MDGs in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. ADI is a member of national MDG Committee that was formed, composed of high-level representatives from Government and Parliament, the State Statistical Office, civil society organizations, the media, and the private sector. Furthermore, throughout the reporting period ADI took active participation within the project for building capacities of local governments, civil society organizations and business sector to participate in the MDG processes, implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

- *Participatory Budgeting*: From 20 to 21 February 2006, Public-Private Finance Institute (PPFI) in partnership with United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) in cooperation with the Association for Democratic Initiative (ADI) and with support of the funding by the Cross-Border German Fund for Stability pact, organized training on *Participatory Budgeting*. The training workshop was targeted for the representatives of the civil society, Government institutions (i.e. planning and budget departments), representatives from the media, business sector, and representatives from international organizations.

2. Citizens' Rights Protection Society

(Special; 2003)

PART I Introduction

Citizens' Rights Protection Society (CIRIPS) was founded in 1996, by a Nigerian lawyer, civil rights activist, writer, humanist and philosopher by name Barrister Michael Nkanu Isang Emori in Calabar, Nigeria. Upon inception, its membership was barely fifteen, mainly professionals and university academics. But by 2007, it has spread its tentacles through major areas in Nigeria with now over 1,800 members (both individual persons and associations) with affiliates across the country.

Aims and objectives of CIRIPS are:

1. To enlighten the general Nigerian public on the rights of her citizens in all spheres of human endeavours including but not restricted to politics, the rule of law, educational attainment, commercial engagement and creative dispositions.

2. To promote peaceful co-existence between men and women of different countries, races, communities, villages and interests in Nigeria.

CIRIPS' main course of action is on Human Rights Protection and Peace and Conflict Resolution. For instance, in 1998/1999, CIRIPS anchored the Human Rights Awareness Project for rural communities in two states — our parent state (Cross River State) and the sister state (Akwa Ibom State). During this period, CIRIPS also joined hands with the National NGOs Coalition on Penal Reforms and Prisoners' Welfare to organize the Penal Reforms Conference and Prisoners' Welfare Week with visits to prisons and made donation of drugs and food items to the inmates. In 2000, CIRIPS took its campaign to the warring communities in Cross River State with the Peace and Conflict Resolution Project.

PART II Contributions of CIRIPS to the work of the United Nations

In 2003:

(a) CIRIPS partook in the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Directory Project carried out in Nigeria in June and completed the questionnaire for the survey of NGOs in Nigeria by liaising with the State Planning Commission, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria;

(b) CIRIPS presented a proposal to UNICEF for a 3-day UNICEF Training Workshop for Magistrates, Lawyers and Law Enforcement Agencies such as Police, Prisons, Immigrations, State Security Service and Customs on various international Human Rights treaties signed and ratified by Nigeria. This proposal was presented through the Office of the Director-in-charge, Department of Women Affairs and Social Development, Office of the Governor, Calabar, Cross River State, Nigeria.

(c) CIRIPS joined the Faculty of Law, University of Calabar and sundry NGOs operating in Calabar, Nigeria to celebrate the Human Rights Day on 10 December. CIRIPS Executive Director was a contributor. The theme of the celebration was *Human Rights Activism in Nigeria: The Journey so Far.*

(d) CIRIPS joined the Nigerian Red Cross, Cross River State branch to celebrate the World AIDS Day on 1 December, at the Cultural Centre, Calabar, Nigeria. CIRIPS was represented by its Executive Director, who coincidentally was the State Legal Adviser of the Nigerian Red Cross. Also present was CIRIPS Chairperson. The theme of the workshop was *HIV/AIDS: Spread the Message and not the Virus*.

(e) CIRIPS was at the Voters' Education Workshop organized by Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Port Harcourt, Nigeria in collaboration with Transition Monitoring Group (TMG)/United Nations Electoral Assistance Division (UNEAD) on 16 May. In attendance were the Executive Director and the Logistic and Supplies Officer.

(f) CIRIPS identified with the works of the World Federalist Movement (WFM), an NGO granted special consultative status in 1970 and has been reporting on the work of WFM and current trends at the United Nations. At its meeting of 10 October, while celebrating the 37th birthday anniversary of its founder, CIRIPS passed a resolution to work with all United Nations groups and NGOs including and WFM working in the area of human rights and peace.

In 2004:

(a) CIRIPS took part in a workshop organized by the Calabar Christian Youths' and Singles Outreach Fellowship (CCY) Two-In-One June Event. The winning Ways Summit with the theme *Destined to Succeed* on 7 June. It was co-sponsored by Pentecostal Fellowship of Nigeria (PEN) and UNICEF, in Calabar, Nigeria. CIRIPS' Executive Director presented a paper entitled *Leading the Edge: Becoming a Person of Influence with Integrity.*

(b) CIRIPS undertook its Peace and Conflict Resolution Campaign to the warring rural communities of Benue and Cross River States, Nigeria in July. It was sponsored by the State Planning Commissions of the two States. It was under the supervision of the UNDP. All CIRIPS officers and volunteers were in attendance.

(c) CIRIPS celebrated the World Human Rights Day on 10 December, with a symposium/workshop in Calabar, Nigeria. The theme was *Human Trafficking: Another 21st Century Slave Trade.* CIRIPS Group Editor spoke on *Human Trafficking: Stiffer International Sanctions*. CIRIPS Executive Director was a rapporteur.

In 2005:

(a) CIRIPS celebrated World Peace Day in Calabar, Nigeria on 1 January. The theme of the celebration was *World Peace: Renewed Hope for the Niger-Delta in the New Millennium.* In attendance were officials of the nascent Nigeria Peace Corps and other NGOs in the Niger-Delta working in areas of peace and conflict resolution.

(b) CIRIPS partook in the Human Rights Week celebration of the Gani Fawehin Chambers of the Faculty of Law, University of Calabar in November. In attendance was CIRIPS Executive Director, who was presented with the Advocacy/Human Rights Award by the august body. And also in attendance was the Chairperson, who is an alumnus of the faculty and some volunteers.

(c) CIRIPS took part in the Youth Leaders Training Workshop on Non-Violent Transformation of Conflict in Port Harcourt between 13 and 17 November. It was put together by the Centre for Social and Corporate Responsibility in collaboration with the University for Peace, Geneva Office, and an affiliate of the United Nations. CIRIPS was represented by its Executive Director, who was awarded a Certificate of Participation endorsed by Ms Ameena Payne, the Africa Programme Coordinator and Executive Director, UPEACE, Geneva Office.

(d) CIRIPS was at the Christian Professional League Seminar on Crises Management and Nation Building held in Calabar, Nigeria on 28 May, with the support of the Cross River State Government and the UNDP. The theme of the seminar was *Crisis Management and Nation Building*. At the seminar, CIRIPS was represented by its Executive Director and Administrative Officer.

In 2006:

(a) CIRIPS joined SHED Africa and Akpabuyo/Bakassi Green Movement (ABGREMO) both NGOs based in Calabar, Nigeria to celebrate the World Environmental Day on 5 June. This was an activity in line with the Millennium Development Goals, which form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century. It was an activity aimed at environmental sustainability. At the occasion were CIRIPS Executive Director, five volunteers and the Chairperson and Women Affairs Officer.

(b) CIRIPS in collaboration with Amnesty International, Group 1, University of Calabar, the National NGOs Coalition on Penal Reforms and Prisoners' Welfare and Fundamental Rights Mission a. k. a Liberty Now to put together a One-Day Seminar/Workshop on the celebration of the United Nations Day on 24 October, in the University of Calabar Arts Theatre. The theme of the workshop was *United Nations: International Policing of Human Rights*. CIRIPS was fully represented by its executive members and volunteers. Its Executive Director presented a paper entitled *NGOs: Collaborating with the United Nations through ECOSOC*. The paper dwelled mainly on how to obtain consultative status with ECOSOC.

Activities in support of Global principles

In 2003 Following the judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, the Netherlands, that Nigeria should cede the oil rich Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon, CIRIPS joined the evacuation team of the Nigerian Red Cross to distribute relief materials to the displaced people of Bakassi. In attendance were the Executive Director and the Women Affairs Officer. This was in May 2003.

In the wake of the call for constitutional review in Nigeria, CIRIPS collaborated with Citizens' Forum for Constitutional Reform (CFCR) to organize seminars and workshops in Uyo, Akwa Ibom State, Nigeria in January 2003. The theme of the workshop was *Review of the 1999 Constitution. What are the Issues?* In attendance were CIRIPS Executive Director and the Group Editor.

In 2005 CIRIPS also took part in the 2-Day Regional Workshop on Constitutional Reform held in Calabar on 18 and 19 March, by Society for Education, Empowerment and Development (SEED). The theme of the workshop was *Post-2005 Constitutional Reforms: Challenges and Prospects.* It was sponsored by the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung. In attendance were CIRIPS Executive Director, Group Editor and Chairperson.

In 2006 CIRIPS took part in the 2-Day Civic Education Training on 26-27 September, at Uyo, Nigeria. It was organized by the Fundamental Rights Mission a. k. a Liberty Now with support from National Endowment for Democracy (NED), Washington, D.C., United States of America. In attendance were CIRIPS Executive Director, Group Editor and Women Affairs Officer. The Executive Director was a resource person and took the participants on *Introduction to Human Rights* on the 1st day and then *Civic Rights* on the 2nd day. He also handled Group presentations.

CIRIPS' inability to participate fully in the work of ECOSOC: It will be noticed that between 2003 and now, CIRIPS has not attended any of the ECOSOC meetings, conferences and sessions in New York, London, Geneva and Vienna. However, it has been indicating interests to do by forwarding the particulars of five prospective representatives every year. The forms are, belatedly, sent to it. This non-attendance is predicated on the huge costs involved; the visa problems in Nigeria; the timing of some of these activities; and the lack of a funder/sponsor.

CIRIPS had hoped that by coming into the prestigious family of NGOs with Special Consultative Status with ECOSOC, friendly and sister organizations working in the same areas of human rights and peace and security like itself would be interested in its work and gusto and carry it along. Unfortunately, it has not been so.

CIRIPS is, nonetheless, interested to continue to belong to the ECOSOC family and would like to collaborate with NGOs therein to bring their works to Nigeria. All things being equal, CIRIPS is trying to see how it can make it to all four venues — New York, London, Geneva and Vienna between now and next year.

CIRIPS is gifted with very young, vibrant and intelligent men and women who are ready to advance the ideals of the United Nations, if given the opportunity. It is hopeful that, if it can make it once to all four venues, the jinx will be broken and it will always make it there. But despite this setback, CIRIPS has not, and will not, shy away from the implementation of United Nations programmes. For it, joining ECOSOC is a big dream come true. And, defending that dream is what it has been trying to do now.

3. European Forum for Victim Services

(Special; 1995)

Part I.

The European Forum for Victim Services is a network of non-governmental organisations that provides community and court based services for victims of crime. Founded in 1990 by all the national organisations in Europe working with victims of crime, the Forum exists to promote the development of victim services throughout Europe and the promotion of policies for victims both in the context of criminal justice and in the wider social environment.

The Forum exists to: promote the development of effective services for victims of crime throughout Europe; promote fair and equal compensation for victims of crime throughout Europe, regardless of nationality of victim concerned; promote the rights of victims of crime in Europe in their involvement in the criminal justice system and with other agencies; and exchange experience and information between member organisations to share best practices and knowledge. These objectives are achieved through a twice-yearly newsletter, an annual conference and a range of joint working projects.

Currently there are nineteen national organisations affiliated with the European Forum for Victim Services from fifteen European countries. These are: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland). The main source of funding continues to be the fees paid by members and any financial support provided by the government and other agencies hosting the Forums annual conference.

Part II. Economic and Social Council work

Basic Principles on the use of Restorative Justice Programmes in Criminal matters 2002/12: Forum members contributed to the dissemination of the guidelines through a joint project. 24 May 2002, a seminar was held to compare several procedural systems concerning victims' issues in the promotion and protection of victims' rights in victim-offender mediation and witness protection. The Forum also adopted its own statement on the position of the victim within the process of mediation Amsterdam, the Netherlands, May 2005. On 17 August 2006 Forum members in Portugal, the Netherlands and Scotland started work on a joint project to contribute to the protection of victims' rights and interests within victim-offender mediation, to promote best practice and transnational cooperation and to develop further research in this field.

Guidelines for child victims and witnesses 2005: Forum members contributed to the application of these guidelines through a joint initiative to develop knowledge, awareness, cooperation and technical skills of workers to ensure child victims and witnesses of crime were supported effectively in participating countries. This involved Portugal, Belgium, Czech Republic, Finland, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Slovakia. The results of this work are now available to all members of the European Forum.

A joint project supervised by the Netherlands with particular assistance from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Finland and France worked on developing an information booklet on victims' rights and the available services in each of the European Union countries in all European

Union languages, entitled, *Promoting assistance to foreign victims*. This work contributes to the promotion of Article 7 of the United Nations Convention on Justice and Support for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies

During this period the Forum had regular contact with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

XI International Symposium on Victimology on the 13-18 July in 2003 in South Africa: Forum members from, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium, Scotland, France, Ireland, Serbia and Norway participated in the Symposium on victimology. Members of the Forums Executive Committee gave workshops and plenary speeches to the conference sessions.

United Nations Crime Congress Bangkok 18-25 April 2005: The Chair of the European Forum for Victim Services was also the Vice President of the World Society of Victimology throughout this period and was able to share the policies and developments of the Forum with a wider audience. This involved the Chair and individual Forum members contributing to the statements produced on United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime and Prevention and Criminal Justice, Statement on Effective Measures to Combat Trans-national Organised Crime, Statement on Corruption. The Chair ensured that the Forums perspective was carried through the statement and press conference given by the World Society of Victimology.

The Chair of the European Forum for Victim Services was appointed to chair a Council of Europe expert committee on victims of crime. The recommendations, covering services, rights in criminal justice, compensation etc. were adopted by the Committee of Ministers in Strasbourg, France 3-7 April 2006. The report made extensive use of all of the policy documents prepared by the Forum and these are referred to frequently in the footnotes. The work of the Forum itself is commended in the text of the report.

XII International Symposium on Victimology on the 21-25 August 2006 in Florida, United States of America: Forum members from Scotland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Netherlands and Slovenia attended this conference as delegates participating in workshops, debates and promoting the Forums perspective. Contributions were given to the World Society of Victimology's draft United Nations Convention on Justice and Support for Victims of Crime.

Initiatives undertaken by the organisation in support of internationally agreed goals

Social awareness of victim issues: Between 2002 and 2006 the Forum held annual conferences in Prague, Czech Republic (2002); Dublin, Ireland (2003); Tuusula, Finland (2004); Amsterdam, the Netherlands (2005)and Bratislava, Slovakia (2006) each contributing to the sharing of knowledge and good practice in the provision of victims' services across member states. The conference themes included supporting developments across accession countries, mediation, supporting young victims of crime, development of training materials, repeat victimisation, cross border victims of crime, trafficking, tourist victims, domestic violence, crimes against minority communities, stalking laws regulations and services and hate crime. All of these have contributed to ensuring that member states realise their valid contribution to the application of the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.

On 2-4 October 2003 in Dublin, Ireland, the European Forum for Victim Services supported ten accession countries to participate in a workshop to take forward the findings and recommendations of the Rule of Law PHARE Project- Module 4 (Victims' rights and victim services). At the conference, representatives of the accession states, Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia met with representatives of existing victim services in European Union member states and European Union experts to assist the accession states to develop their policies on the rights and support of victims of crime and to establish good working relationships between the Non Governmental Organisations and government officials. Detailed work plans for their own victim services were drawn up and followed by a study visit to Paris, where the accession states were able to observe the practical implementation of victim-friendly procedures among the statutory agencies.

Forum members have also been involved in victim assistance developments in Mauritius, South Africa, Malta, Romania, Serbia and Japan, which contribute to Article 8 (3) of the United Nations Convention on Justice and Support for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.

All members of the Forum monitored their member states contribution to the implementation of the European Framework Decision on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Procedures in their country. A submission was made to the European Commission concerning this in 2006.

The Forum welcomed the Council of Europe's Convention on Compensation for Victims of Violent Crime and called upon the Council of Europe to exhort all countries in membership of the Council of Europe to ratify the Convention.

A further collaborative project was created to carry out a review, based on study visits, on the feasibility of establishing national organisations for victim support services in those member states where they do not yet exist. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland took the lead in supervising study visits to Italy, Denmark, Spain and Greece. The study visits disseminated a greater awareness of the achievements of services in other countries and of the standards of the Forum. The study visits also promoted a greater awareness of the Framework Decision on the Standing of Victims in Criminal Proceedings. The second objective of the programme was to evaluate the feasibility of improving services for crime victims through the production of a resource database of training and promotional materials based on common standards and which are available for victim service organisations to share.

Forum members have also recently contributed to the development of minimum standards and guidance documents for work with victims of sexual violence and learning materials for workers who deliver these services. The evaluation of this work will ensure that other member states are able to take into account these recommendations when developing services to victims of sexual assault.

4. Heritage Foundation

(Special; 2003)

PART I: Introduction

Purpose: The Heritage Foundation is a research and educational institute whose mission is to formulate and promote public policies based on free enterprise, limited government, individual

freedom, traditional American values and a strong national defense. In the international arena, this mission translates into a strong commitment to promoting peace and security, human rights, and economic and political freedom worldwide, primarily through the work of its Davis Institute for International Studies. The Heritage Foundation complements the work of the United Nations and Economic and Social Council by researching and publishing papers and hosting events on international economic and social issues, international peace and security, and the activities of the United Nations and its funds and programs.

The Heritage Foundation pursues its mission by researching key policy issues and educating the Congress of the United States of America, the Executive Branch of the Government of the United States of America, national and international news media, the academic and policy making community, governments in other nations and the public at large about the Foundation's research and findings. Heritage's efforts to market its message include, but are not limited to: conferences, both public and private; policy oriented reports of varying length, including books; policy discussions with domestic and international policy makers; media promotion of activities through print, radio, television and on-line mediums; outreach to other non-profit organizations/non-governmental organizations and the public at large; external speaking engagements; participation in external conferences and task forces.

Significant changes in membership or resources: The Heritage Foundation has expanded its membership, employment and budget significantly since first applying for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

a. As of the end of 2006, The Heritage Foundation had 200 employees and 15 temporary workers at its Washington, D.C. headquarters, with two people in its Moscow office. The Foundation also employs 140 interns each year, and has 10-15 paid consultants.

b. Total membership of the Heritage Foundation in 2006 was 281,250 donors. Individual donors numbered 281,023 or more than 99 per cent of the total. Corporate and foundation donors numbered 227 or less than 1 per cent of the total. While the majority of individual donors live in the United States, current donors also come from many other nations and areas, including Argentina, Australia, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Germany, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Pakistan, Taiwan, Province of China, China, Republic of Korea, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Foundation has also had members in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and the Russian Federation in recent years.

c. The Foundation's budget increased from $32,722,356 in 2000 to $40,538,328 in 2006. Individual donors accounted for 63 per cent of that income, corporations for 4 per cent, and charities and foundations for 33 per cent. The Heritage Foundation does not maintain a relationship with or receive funding from any government.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) **Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings**

a. The Heritage Foundation sent a representative to participate in the following meetings:

- Substantive session of Economic and Social Council in 3-28 July 2006 on "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development".
- The 50th Commission on the Status of Women in 1-6 March 2006. Virginia Thomas from Heritage was a public delegate on the United States delegation. In addition, The Heritage Foundation hosted a well-attended side event for other delegations entitled "Data-Driven Policy: What Development Policies Are Best for Women?"
- The 60th Session of the General Assembly in 13-16 September 2005. During the Session, The Heritage Foundation distributed a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) statement entitled "Alternative Civil Society Recommendations for the Outcome Document of the United Nations World Summit of September 2005" that was signed by over 800 NGO. These recommendations focused on the broad areas of economic development, human rights, and family, civil society, and health.
- The 49th Commission on the Status of Women in 28 February-11 March 2005. The Foundation also hosted a side luncheon event during this session titled "Data-Driven Social Policy: What Does Research Say is Really Best for Women?"

b. The Heritage Foundation is an active member of the United States National Commission to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and contributed heavily to the UNESCO Draft Medium-term Strategy.

c. The Heritage Foundation encouraged and nominated candidates to apply for positions in the United Nations system.

ii) **Activities in Support of Global Principles.** The Heritage Foundation dedicated extensive resources to educating opinion makers and policymakers about policies that promote freedom, economic development, and human rights; how the United Nations assists in achieving those goals and how the United Nations could contribute further or more effectively. Since being granted Special Consultative status, The Heritage Foundation has steadily increased its work in areas related to the work of the Economic and Social Council.

- In 2006, The Heritage Foundation published over 60 research papers on topics covering development, economic policy, trade, human rights, political freedom, economic assistance, social policy, and the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations. This compares favorably to 2005 when The Heritage Foundation published over 50 such papers, 2004 when The Heritage Foundation published over 30 such papers, and 2003 when The Heritage Foundation published over 20 such papers. All publications are available free of charge at www.heritage.org.

- During the period 2005 and 2006, The Heritage Foundation hosted a lecture by Under-Secretary-General for Management, Christopher Burnham, who gave an in depth report of management reforms. Heritage officials also met with Under-Secretary-General Tharoor and Under-Secretary-General Guehenno.
- In 2006, The Heritage Foundation hosted over 10 public and private events on topics directly relating to the United Nations, its subsidiary organizations, and their work. It also held dozens of additional events on topics of interest to the United Nations and the Council such as events on elections in many nations, proliferation, international peace and security, human rights, trade, and economic development. Between 2003 and 2006, The Heritage Foundation hosted over 40 events per year on such topics. Public events are archived at www.heritage.org/press/events/index.cfm.
- Staff at The Heritage Foundation meets frequently with the United States Congress and the Executive Branch of the United States government to provide commentary or advice on policy decisions. From 2003-2006, The Heritage Foundation participated in hundreds of meetings with United States government officials on topics relevant to the Economic and Social Council, including development, economic policy, trade, human rights, political freedom, economic assistance, social policy, and the United Nations and its subsidiary organizations.
    - The United States Congress asked The Heritage Foundation to be one of six organizations to collaborate on a report on United Nations reform in 2005. Four staff members participated in the working groups. The final report, *American Interests and UN Reform: Report of the Task Force on the United Nations*, was published by the United States Institute for Peace.
- Staff at The Heritage Foundation met frequently with officials and elected representatives from other countries to discuss these topics.
- The Heritage Foundation has a robust relationship with the media in the United States and other nations as part of its effort to educate and inform the public about policy. During the period 2003 to 2006, staff at The Heritage Foundation appeared in hundreds of television, radio, and print media outlets to discuss topics relevant to the Economic and Social Council, including development, economic policy, trade, human rights, political freedom, economic assistance, social policy, and the United Nations and subsidiary organizations.

5. International Council on Mining and Metals

(Special; 2003)

PART I — Introduction

The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) is a Chief Executive Officer (CEO)-led organization representing the mining and metals industry internationally. An important part of its mandate is dedicated to sustainable development. ICMM comprises many of the world's leading mining and metals companies as well as regional, national and commodity associations, all of which are committed to improving their sustainable development performance and to the responsible

production of the mineral and metal resources society needs. ICMM's vision is a viable mining, minerals and metals industry that is widely recognised as essential for modern living and a key contributor to sustainable development. In 1998 a number of Mining Company CEOs commenced discussions that would lead to the commissioning of the Mining, Metals and Sustainable Development (MMSD) project which culminated in 2002's Breaking New Ground report. In 2001, ICMM was formed to take forward the agenda identified in the report to develop a comprehensive understanding of the issues the sector was confronting. ICMM has an extensive work program to help its members meet their sustainable development commitments and drive performance improvement across the industry as a whole. Amendments to ICMM's By-laws were made in November 2005 to reflect administrative changes including the Council's composition and role, the provision to constitute an Administration Committee under the direction of Council and the annual appointment of Secretary to Council.

PART II — Contributions of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

2003: ICMM attended (a) FORUM IV, the Fourth Session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), Bangkok, Thailand, 1-7 November; (b) First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of a Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), Bangkok, Thailand, 9-13 November.

2004: ICMM attended (a) 2nd meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Expert Group on Heavy Metals under the Convention on Long Range Transboundary Pollution, Brussels, Belgium, 31 March-1 April; (b) 2nd Session of the Preparatory Committee for the development of SAICM, Nairobi, Kenya, 4-8 October; (c) staged a side event on Chemicals Management in the Mining and Metals Industry at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the development of SAICM, Nairobi, Kenya, 4-8 October; (d) ICMM President attended United Nations Environment Program 21st Consultative Meeting with Industry Associations, Paris, France, 7-8 October.

2005: ICMM attended (a) 2nd Africa regional consultation on the development of SAICM Saly, Senegal, 15-18 March; (b) First meeting of the Metals Task Force under the UNECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, United Nations Head Quarters, Geneva, Switzerland, 16-17 June and contributed to the assessment of efficacy reports; (c) ICMM participated as an invited member to the SAICM Expanded Bureau Meeting at Vår Gård in Stockholm, Sweden, 28 June-1 July; (d) ICMM attended the Third session of the Preparatory Committee for the Development of SAICM, Vienna, Austria, 19-24 September; (e) ICMM President attended United Nations Environment Program 22nd Consultative Meeting with Industry Associations, Paris, France, 17-18 October; (f) ICMM President attended the United Nations Global Compact Summit: Shanghai, China, 30 November -1 December; (g) ICMM attended the Montreal United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Subsidiary Bodies on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice. ICMM held a workshop on 'The Role of Biodiversity Offsets in Conservation' 22 May.

2006: ICMM attended the (a) International Conference on Chemicals Management Dubai, 4-6 February, at which the SAICM was adopted. In addition ICMM provided an oral presentation on support for

SAICM in the High Level Ministerial Segment; (b) Ninth special session of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, Dubai, 7-9 February; (c) United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 8th Conference of the Parties. ICMM attended and provided a written and oral statement on the positive role of the mining industry on biodiversity (Agenda item 27.1 Protected Areas) Curitiba, Brazil. 20-31 March; (d) the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity 8th Conference of the Parties and hosted a side event on biodiversity offsets with World Conservation Union (IUCN), Curitiba, Brazil, 20-31 March; (e) Third meeting of the Metals Task Force under the UNECE Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Ottawa, Canada, 9-12 May.

2006: ICMM attended FORUM V, the Fifth Session of the IFCS, Budapest, Hungary, 23-28 September and gave a presentation at the side-event on heavy metals; (b) A representative gave an oral presentation of ICMM developments in support of SAICM implementation at the Central and Eastern Europe Regional Meeting on the SAICM Riga, Latvia, 4-6 December; (c) ICMM attended a Swedish United Nations Environment Programme workshop on Strengthening Chemicals Management Infrastructure 7-8 December; (d) Participant in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Landscape Level Planning Initiative and joint side event on the Initiative with UNESCO at Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), Conference of the Parties (COP) Rio de Janeiro, 2 September; (e) An Agreement with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Centre to organize a workshop around the methodology for selection of World Heritage sites and collaborate on the World Heritage Centre (WHC) State of Conservation annual report.

A Representative attended the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development meetings of the Forum co hosted by United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs on 7-9 November 2005 and 18-20 October 2006.

ii) Cooperation with the United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

2003-2006: Founding partner (Platinum Level $50,000 contribution to the initiative per year) of the United Nations Environment Programme/Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry Life Cycle (SETCLC) and a participating member of the governing body the International Life Cycle Panel.

2004-ongoing: ICMM has a project in collaboration with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and World Bank Group on The Challenge of Mineral Wealth: Using resource endowments to foster sustainable development.

2005: ICMM was an official supporter of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) World Day Against Child Labour (WDACL), 10 June, and continues to be a partner of the ILO "Minors out of Mining" program.

2005: Joint preparation and publication with United Nations Environment Programme of 'Good Practice in Emergency Preparedness and Response' — a companion document to 'Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) for Mining'.

2006-ongoing: ICMM has made two submissions to the United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General, John Ruggie, on Business and Human Rights dated March 2006 and October 2006 and is currently working on a third.

2006: Partner with United Nations Environment Programme in ongoing 'APELL for Corporate Social Responsibility' project.

2006: Development of Good Practice website for mining and Good Practice Tailings website with United Nations Environmental Programme, United Nations Conference and Trade Development (and the United Kingdom Department for International Development) www.goodpracticemining.org.

2006: Tripartite collaboration with International Labor Organization (ILO) on China Coal mine safety

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

No activities were undertaken by ICMM in this regard.

6. Legião da Boa Vontade

(General; 1999)

Part I. Introduction

Founded in Brazil on 1 January 1950, Legião da Boa Vontade — Legion of Good Will has developed, for over half a century, a great variety of socio-educational programs and projects that currently render more than 5.7 million assistances per year to underprivileged all over the Country. Under the mission proposed by its President, José de Paiva Netto, of "Promoting Education and Culture with Spirituality, so that there may be Food, Health and Work for all, in the formation of the Ecumenical Citizen", the LGW has demonstrated the capacity of accomplishment of the organized civil society and has expanded its humanitarian actions with ramifications in several areas, as in the combat against poverty, guaranteeing the rights of the child and adolescent, empowerment of women, creation of jobs and increase of income, protection for the senior citizen, network articulation, promotion of health and of the Culture of Peace, etc. In the last two decades, it has exported social technologies to six countries, structuring autonomous bases of permanent action in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Portugal and the United States of America.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

(i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

In United Nations Headquarters, New York

(a) Commission for Social Development Sessions: 41st (10-21 February 2003); 42nd (4-13 February 2004) and 43rd (9-18 February 2005);

(b) At Sessions on Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Follow-up to the 4th World Conference on Women "Women 2000: Gender equality, development and peace for the 21st Century" LGW submitted statements for: 47th (3-14 March 2003) (i) "Women's human rights and the elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls"; (ii) 48th (1-12 March 2004),

"Women's equal participation in conflict prevention, management and conflict resolution"; (iii) 49th (29 February-11 March 2005) "Current challenges and forward-looking strategies for the advancement and empowerment of women and girls"; 50th (27 February-10 March 2006) "Implementation of strategic objectives and action in critical areas of concern and further actions and initiatives";

(c) Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)/NGO Section Preparatory Meetings for the Economic and Social Council High Level Segment Dialogue Sessions on (i) 24 and 30 April 2003 "Promoting an integrated approach to rural development in developing countries for poverty eradication and sustainable development"; (ii) 16 March 2004 "Resources, mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010";

(d) Annual Department of Public Information (DPI)/NGO Conferences: (i) 56th (8-10 September 2003) "Human Security and Dignity: Fulfilling the promise of the United Nations"; (ii) 57th (8-10 September 2004) "Millennium Development Goals: Civil Society Takes Action"; (iii) 58th (7-9 September 2005) "Our Challenge: Voices for Peace Partnerships and Renewal". LGW's representative, Danilo Parmegiani, addressed oral presentation on the workshop: "Beyond Business as Usual: Mainstreaming Civil Society in Implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) — Marshall Plan for Developing Nations"; (iv) 59th (6-8 September 2006) "Unfinished Business: Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development";

(e) Annual DPI/NGO Orientation Programme for newly associated NGOs, 25-26 February 2004;

(f) Weekly DPI/NGO briefings at Dag Hammarskjöld, United Nations Headquarters — LGW's representatives participate regularly on weekly basis;

(g) Third Session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, at United Nations Headquarters, 10-21 May 2004;

- Economic and Social Council (High Level Segment) at United Nations Headquarters, Geneva, **Substantive Sessions** the LGW's representative, Maria de Albuquerque, addressed oral presentation summarizing statements on (i) 28 June-23 July 2004, "Resource mobilization and enabling environment for poverty eradication in the context of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010"; (ii) 29 June-27 July 2005, "Achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration, as well as implementing the outcomes of the major United nations conferences and summits: progress made, challenges and opportunities" (iii) 3-5 July 2006, at United Nations in Geneva, LGW's representative, Danilo Parmegiani, addressed oral presentation on "Creating an environment at the national and international levels conducive to generating full and productive employment and decent work for all, and its impact on sustainable development".

Other meetings

- World Forum on Education: 19-22 January 2003, Porto Alegre, Brazil; 1-4 April 2005, Sao Paulo, Brazil; 28-31 July 2005, Porto Alegre, Brazil.
- World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil: 23-28 January 2003 and 26-31 January 2005.

- Seminar "How can the spiritual dimensions on Science and Consciousness can help the United Nations and Humanity to achieve better standards of life in a larger freedom?" 16 May 2005. The Legion of Good Will promoted this program as co-chair of the CONGO Sub-Committee Spiritual Dimensions of Science and Consciousness. The LGW's representative Maria de Albuquerque addressed oral presentation.
- United Nations 60th Anniversary and 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Dag Hammarskjöld Seminar: "The Spirit of the United Nations: Markings for the Future", 27 October 2005, promoted by the CONGO Committee on Spirituality, Values and Global Concerns in partnership with Legion of Good Will and other NGOs.
- Conference "Youth Voices" promoted by World Bank, International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS(UNAIDS) — First Conference on "A glimpse of the Organizations and Youth Movements", 24-26 May 2004, **Brasilia, Brazil**. Second Conference on "Adding efforts to transform challenges into effective contributions to strengthen political and youth programs in Brazil", 21-23 March 2005, **Brasilia, Brazil**.
- United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)-Conference of NGOs (CONGO) Regional Seminar: "Partnerships for a new age: Achieving the MDGs", 1-4 June 2004, at ECLAC in **Santiago, Chile**.

ii) **Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters**

- Multi-stakeholder initiative in partnership with DESA/NGO Section: Annual LGW' Solidarity Society Network in contribution to the ECOSOC/High Level Segment (i) 10-11 March 2004 "Latin America-Africa Workshop: Promoting poverty eradication in the least developed countries", Brasilia, Brazil; (ii) In 2005: "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals", in the Brazilian cities of: Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and in Buenos Aires/Argentina; (iii) In March 2006: "Employment and Sustainable Development", in the Brazilian cities of Brasilia, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte and Buenos Aires/Argentina.
- First United Nations Female Soccer Cup in commemoration to the 60 years of the United Nations, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in partnership with United Nations Information Center in Brazil (UNIC-Rio), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNESCO. The Legion of Good Will co-organized a championship with 16 female teams to play soccer for the season of 29 October-11 December 2005.
- Project "Youth for Peace: exploring new ways" in partnership with UNIC Rio. Inaugural class was held at the LGW's Community, Educational and Cultural Center in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil on 23 August 2006. LGW has been cooperating with logistic support to tens of educational lectures about the United Nations work addressed to hundreds of educators in the city of Rio de Janeiro.

iii) **Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals, which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century**

The Legion of Good Will has activities involving all the 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) summing up more than 17,4 million services rendered in three different geographical regions: Latin America (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia); Europe (Portugal) and in North America (United States of America). Major actions undertaken are summarized as follows:

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger: (a) Underprivileged people assisted with nutrition, professional and health support = 10,315,031; (b) Occupational courses and workshops to generate income = 1,092,659; (c) S.O.S Calamities = 223,437

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education: (a) Children and Youth basic, elementary education, high school and after school programs = 2,817,738; (b) Youth/Adult Literacy and School Education = 262,205; (c) School material packs delivered = 23,027; (d) Computer Training = 655,849; (e) LGW's public library = 309,420

Goals 3, 4, and 5: Empower women/reduce child mortality/improve maternal health: (a) Women orientation on Health, Education and Income increase = 9,765; (b) BEING Woman and Baby Citizen Programs (prenatal and post-natal care) = 71,389; (c) LGW's social and educational Women's program = 86%; (d) Children in Nursery Homes and education = 689,400.

Goal 6: Combat HIV/aids, malaria and other diseases: Community and schools educational prevention program = 633,296;

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability: Educational workshops at school = 47,734

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development: Solidarity Society Network participants = 720 organizations.